

retract nothing, and accordingly waited. The third letter was from *The Advocate to the Appeal*. The former had never wished to injure the "credit" of the latter; it only desired to impair the political influence of the rival sheet. It considered the reply of *The Appeal* unsatisfactory and evasive, and reiterated its demand for a retraction or affirmation of the charge concerning veracity. Note number four, from *The Appeal to the Advocate* declares that, really, now the latter so honestly disclaims any intention to injure the "credit" of the former, and since it so handsomely confined its attempts to the mere destruction of political influence, why, *The Appeal* must say that its purpose in the Friday article was only "to impair the power and influence" of its rival, and not at all to impugn the veracity of its editors. The fifth and concluding letter was all sunshine; friendly relations were restored, everything seems satisfactory, and "R. E. Chubb, ex-cop, mutual friend," must have been delighted to be the bearer of so courteous a misive. It is worthy of note that all three of the corresponding parties were "Colonels."

—The New-York correspondent of *The Rochester Union* furnishes the following items concerning Mr. Paul Murphy and his family:—  
Mr. J. D. Sylvester, (Swedish Consul at New-Orleans), who married Murphy's sister, has gone with his family to Paris, there to reside. Mr. Murphy's mother and only remaining sister will follow as soon as her business affairs in New-Orleans can be arranged, which may be in a few days. Mr. Murphy may, at any moment, be expected in New-York, where he will be met by his wife and children. The family are wealthy. Mr. Sylvester, a partner in the cotton business of Eugene Murphy, the only brother, and a young man of superior business capacity.

## POLITICAL.

## A VIRGINIAN ON GOV. HUNT.

—The programme marked out by ex-Gov. Hunt in his Albany speech gratefully on the ears of Bell and Everett men in Western Virginia. It was stated in some of the papers shortly after the "Union Convention" in Baltimore that Gov. Hunt was not loyal to the Bell and Everett party. Individuals who attended the Convention and heard Mr. Hunt's speech on the occasion flatly contradicted the report—said some of the leading papers, maintaining that Mr. Hunt was incapable of such duplicity. That the matter quietly rested; all supposed Mr. Hunt was going to give the influence of his name and name to the Union cause in New-York. But his Albany speech surprises every day, and confirms the old report.

Some leading Whigs in Virginia have left Bell and are going for Breckinridge. There is very little prospect in Virginia of having a Douglas ticket. The same is true of other Southern States. But, in Virginia, such is the force of party drill that if a Douglas ticket is formed his vote will be very light; by no means sufficient to carry off enough to give the State to Bell. Lincoln will get a small vote in various sections of the State. Those voting with the Republicans have usually voted with the Whigs. This number may equal the number voting for Douglas, so as to leave Bell and Breckinridge in about the same position as if Douglas had no ticket in the State. Breckinridge, then, will unquestionably carry the State. If Mr. Hunt gives New-York to Douglas, I would like to know by what political arithmetic he can figure out 5 votes in all the South for Bell and Everett—how is it possible for Bell to get into the House at all in case the election is carried there? This is a question that is particularly interesting to Bell men, in the phase Mr. Hunt places the matter. Will Mr. Hunt, or some of his co-acting friends, explain this subject?

In the position affairs now stand, if Douglas goes New-York, Bell and Everett will never reach the House, and carrying the election into the House is equivalent to the election of Lane; every intelligent politician understands this. If Mr. Hunt is dissatisfied with the nomination of Bell and Everett, it would be much more satisfactory to their friends here for him to say so, and go to the Breckinridge and Lane faction at once, because his proposition enters directly to their benefit. The Breckinridge men here do not understand it, and so regard it, and are highly encouraged by the prospect. A large portion of the Bell and Everett men in Virginia prefer being beaten by Mr. Lincoln to being beaten by Breckinridge, Yancy & Co. Every Breckinridge man I have met since Mr. Hunt's speech was published looks as if new life had been infused into him; hope sits on his face once more where despair for some time past had taken its usual seat.

Every old Whig in New-York ought to hate Douglas as a demagogue in his heart of hearts, for procuring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was the greatest monument of Henry Clay's wisdom and statesmanship. His friends admonished Douglas not to lay his hands upon it; they implored and entreated. But Douglas was bidding to tie the South for the Presidency. He disclaimed Whig counsel; he scorned their warnings. He struck the covenant of our fathers from the statute book of the nation—was willing to stir up all the elements of national strife that he might be President. But he got more than he bargained for, and now, in six short years, he is about to be buried in the waves of political failure which he raised himself. He calls upon old Whigs to come to his rescue, and Washington Hunt, who learned political wisdom at the feet of Henry Clay, comes forward and asks the Whigs of New-York to put forth their hands and save Douglas! Why? Because he says Douglas opposed the Administration on the reception of the Lecompton Constitution. Who thanks Douglas for that? If the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution would have insured Douglas a return to the United States Senate, and increased his chances for the Presidency, does not everybody know that Douglas would have gone for Kansas and Lecompton? But he knew, as every other sensible man knew, that if the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan was adopted without dissent by the Democratic party, both his seat in the United States Senate was lost, and no Democrat could be elected President. They must lose every Free State. By his Anti-Lecompton move he hoped to secure his seat in the Senate, to gull more of the Northern States, and draw after him the whole South on the ground of availability for the Presidency. In such grossness and insincerity, who thinks him for fighting the Administration? If the Whigs of New-York are made of such malleable material as to have no sentiments of their own, but follow in the wake of Washington Hunt, who is following in the wake of Stephen A. Douglas, all I have to say is, they are made of queer material. Yours, VIRGINIUS.

## INTERESTING FROM NEBRASKA.

—Correspondence of *The N. Y. Tribune*.  
NEBRASKA CITY, July 18, 1860.  
Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which the Republicans commence their labors. We, here in the Territories, are by no means indifferent spectators of the conflict going on in the States. To us the issues between the parties are of practical, living importance. It is the freedom of our own soil, where we have built our own homes, for which our Republican brethren in the States are contending. The questions are principally of a territorial character; hence we, who reside in the Territories, are more directly interested in their settlements than any other portion of the Union—therefore we desire to contribute. We have no general vote, but we have men of ability who might take the stump and do good service in the campaign.

The fact that Nebraska, although conceded to Freedom by all parties, has been made, in truth, a Slave territory, not by open force, as was attempted in Kansas, but by the insidious policy of the National Administration, aided by its slaveholding appointees in our Territorial Government, should be made known to the American people. The fact that the people of this Territory, in the exercise of what they understood to be Popular Sovereignty, have twice attempted to prohibit Slavery, and have been twice defeated, once by a Democratic Legislature, and again by the interpolation of the veto of Democratic Governor, and that both the members of the Legislature and the Governor are active sup-

porters of Douglas, is a practical illustration of the consistency of the Northern wing of that party, and an evidence of what they would probably do had they the power in the Territories. The fact that during the last eighteen months seven slaves have been sold by their masters, in this city, and that the report of the Federal Courts has been excited to punish those who were supposed to have aided them, should occasion serious reflections, as the friends of the States are called to decide which party (the Democratic or Republican) shall have the future guardianship of this great Territory.

In my opinion, these facts, and many others, which might be mentioned, had I time exhibiting the misrule, corruption, and lawlessness of the Democracy in the administration of our Territorial Government, in their effort to make Nebraska, for political purposes, if not for the sake of the Territory, and also for the purpose of the States, arrest the attention of the people to the necessity of a change in our Territorial policy; this can be done either by stump speeches or by publications, as the Committee may deem best.

The last issue of our Democratic newspaper for this city contained a notice offering "\$1,000 reward" for the return of runaway slaves.

## A PERPLEXITY.

To the Editor of *The N. Y. Tribune*.  
SIR: According to the present way of voting, suppose a man wishes to vote for a certain candidate for President, but does not like the candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket. How shall he vote?

Yours respectfully, A VOTER.

For both, or for neither, just as he sees fit. [Ed.]

—The Young Men's Democratic State Convention of this State will assemble next Tuesday at St. Nicholas Hall, Saratoga, and a very large meeting is expected. Edward L. Corlies and J. Augustus Page of this city have been on the scene of action for several days, drinking Congress water, and preparing to run the machine Joseph L. Corlies, accompanied by Messrs. Charles H. Hunt, John F. Hora, and Henry J. Camp, Jr., leave this city for Saratoga, late this afternoon, and a field-review of their forces will be had next Monday—his Honor Mayor Wood acting as Inspector of Pipe-Clay.

—A "Lincoln and Hamlin Club" was organized in Shawangunk, Ulster County, on Saturday, July 21. Dr. J. W. Ward, President; J. R. Tallmadge, B. Deyo, S. B. Howell, A. N. Deyo, and C. Crawford, Vice-Presidents; James G. Graham, Corresponding Secretary; A. Bowen, Recording Secretary; E. Fray, Treasurer.

—A prominent Republican in New-Jersey writes us that "the Republican cause is steadily improving," and from the best information which our correspondent can gain from all parts of the State, he thinks the vote in the State will be about 107,000, which will be divided as follows:

Lincoln and Hamlin, about..... 56,000  
B. Deyo and Johnson, about..... 22,000  
Douglas and Johnson, about..... 25,000  
Bell and Everett and scattering, about..... 3,000

Total..... 106,000

Thus our correspondent is sure that Lincoln and Hamlin will have 5,000 majority over all in the State, and that New-Jersey is just as safe for the Republican ticket as Vermont. The best of feeling and harmony prevail throughout, and all Republicans are working steadily to see how big they can make the majority.

—The Nashville Union and American has the following series of quotations:

"If I receive a communication in *The Banner of Freedom*, that Mr. Everett has got himself in the keeping of a committee. Mr. Taylor, of Eutaw, Alabama, wrote to Mr. Everett about Mr. Borden's letter in 1859, and by reply thereto. Mr. Everett's statement, who gave himself President State Central Committee of the Convention of the Free Party, replies to Mr. Taylor. We think it probable that the public would like to know who is this Mr. Everett's statement that provides for Mr. Everett's Committee. Is he the Leverett Saltonstall that was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and one of the Committee that reported in favor of the Blue Light Federal Hartford Convention? Is he the Leverett Saltonstall that was a member of the Hartford Convention from Massachusetts? Is he the Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts that while in Congress always voted side by side with the worst Abolitionist on the subject of Abolition Petitions? Is he the same Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts that voted for Mr. Taylor's motion to 'Close Law?' Is he the same Leverett Saltonstall that was with Mr. Bell on the Executive Committee appointed by the Opposition members of Congress in 1860? If this is not the same Leverett Saltonstall, what kin are the two? Will some Opposition friend give us the desired information?"

—In answer to a charge that its editor is not a sincere friend of Douglas, *The Philadelphia Press* publishes the following:

"The editor of *The Press* will vote for the pure Douglas electoral ticket, to be nominated at Harrisburg to-day, and in so doing will carry out the policy of the Press, which has been published since the day of Stephen A. Douglas himself. The Press has never for an instant changed its course on the slavery question, and its editor was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States not only without a pledge to any member of Congress, or to any other person, and not under the public eye, but in the face of his repeated declarations in favor of the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as boldly maintained by Judge Douglas. The Press never raised the Douglas flag, and is not the organ of any man for the Presidency, but has always availed itself of independent position, and has been guided by the principle of the representative of the principles of the old-fashioned Democracy. The Press is not laboring to elect Mr. Lincoln President, but differs from him and his friends on the territorial question, believing that if Congress cannot protect slavery in the Territories, neither can it prohibit it. In the speeches and declarations have declared, and still declare, their preference for Lincoln over Douglas, while Northern men would not prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge, the latter being the candidate of the active and open enemies of the Union of these States. That a fusion ticket is the only ticket that is opposed by this journal, because it is a corrupt and fraudulent scheme to elect Breckinridge, who, according to *The Herald and the Constitution*, is sure to receive more electoral votes than Douglas, and, therefore, if this claim is realized, all who vote for the fusion electoral ticket vote for Breckinridge, the disunion candidate for President."

—The Democratic barbecue held at Auburn on Saturday seems hardly to have been an elegant affair, however valuable in political results. *The Advertiser* says:

"The seats on the west side of the agricultural hall were about one-quarter full. The scene on the inside of the building exceeded anything we have ever found in our country. The seats upon the table, the journals on the side of the hall, the carcasses of the smoked ox, looking as if just rescued from a burning distillery, his side dripping blood; around him were the hungry Democracy, tearing the half-cooked and blood red meat in long strips from his flanks, and eating it with the greed of famished men, fighting frequently occurring in the crowd to get at the ox. On the same table was a large tub full of corned beef, and two bushel baskets containing boiled potatoes. Soon the Squatter Sovereigns became gorged with beef and potatoes, and then came a scene the most disgusting of all, as one that made even the most hardened and depraved men shudder. They began to eat the corned beef, and the chunks of bread, flew about the building. A venerable old man, standing just beside us, was knocked down by a piece of beef; another person had two teeth knocked out. Fights were exterminated; no less than four rough-and-tumble fights occurred inside the building, and two on the outside. The officers arrested several engaged in the outside fights."

## FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Correspondence of *The N. Y. Tribune*.  
ST. PAUL DE LOANDU, May 23, 1860.

As the mail is about to close, I seize the opportunity of sending you what little news I can pick up. The U. S. Steamer *Mytic* is in port, taking in stores preparatory to a cruise up the coast. The ship *Marion* is also here, anxiously waiting orders for her return to the United States. The *Mohican* is daily expected; she is cruising off the Congo. The *Sumpter* is at Kambala. About the 10th of April she captured the brig *Wm. R. Kirby* and the bark *Sattana* in the Congo river. The brig had her slave deck partly laid, a very large galley, and coppers for cooking rice. She also had a large quantity of rice on board. The captain of the *Sumpter* put a prize crew on board, under the command of Lieut. James A. Greer, away in order to send her to the United States, where the U. S. Steamer *Mohican* is in sight.

Commander Godon thought there was hardly sufficient cause to detain her. Consequently, she was released to take in her cargo, and leave the coast at the earliest opportunity. The *Sattana* also had extra coppers, plank for a slave deck, and was to be sent to the United States upon her "manifest" she could not be detained.

Lieut. Commander Thomas Roney, who was placed

in command of the *Sumpter*, in place of Lieut. McDonough (suspended), died at Kambala on the 23rd of April, and was buried on the 21st with military and Masonic honors.

Third Assistant Engineer James H. Plunkett of the *Mytic* has resigned, and will return to the United States in the *Marion*.

I rather think the *Mytic* steamer that our Government bought of Mr. Cronwell will prove a failure. The boilers of the *Sumpter* are already in such a condition that the chief engineer does not consider them safe to carry over ten pounds of steam. The engineers are constantly repairing the engines, to enable them to work, even at that low pressure. It is thought she will have to return to the States ere long, or she will not be safe to cross the ocean.

The store-ship *Reid* is expected to arrive here the fourth inst. Stores are greatly needed. The flour, bread, &c., in the store-house are in a bad condition.

I understand the French have had some trouble with the natives at Loango. The French steamer *D'Estang* has gone up there to protect the factories. The natives are beginning to be troublesome again, and will have to be severely punished before they will be subdued.

## CAPTURE AND SACKING OF MAGBELL.

OUTRAGE ON MISSIONARIES.  
The West African mail steamer *Armenian* has brought intelligence of a wanton and dreadful outrage upon the inhabitants of Magbell, near Cape Coast Castle, on the morning of the 14th June. The following is the account of the outrage:

Most of the male population were absent, and only the old and infirm were in the town. The *Pa Suba* was at No. 148, a town on the Port Loko road. The attacking party numbered about 300 or 400 men, and for the most part were armed only with spears and knives. They entered the town, and divided into several different parties of the town to each division, one of them attacking the mission premises, and another the British traders, and thus they were scattered wherever they thought to find plunder. The special objects of attack were the British subjects residing at the castle, in revenge for their Government having promised, as they alleged, to aid and assist the Massowrieans with arms and ammunition. We regret to say that the barbarous people showed no regard to the persons or property of the missionary party. After having forcibly entered the dwelling, they seized the Rev. Mr. Whitely and his wife, and stripped them of nearly all their clothes. One man aimed a blow with his cutlery at Mr. Whitely, which, happily, fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast and demanded his coat, which was, of course, given up.

Mr. Whitely was then seized, tied, and dragged to the water side, and forced into a canoe, with the intention of being carried down the river, but the canoe being too crowded with prisoners, and not having been caulked, was swamped, and sunk immediately on attempting to shove off from the beach. Most happily and providentially, a sound of musket shots was at that instant heard in the distance, and the rescuers, who were coming to the rescue, the *Kossola* at once left their prisoners and retreated, but not without some loss on their side. Mrs. Whitely was left tied in the bush, and after some moments of anxious suspense, was rescued from her position, and taken to the town. In the meantime other parties of the town had been given up to plunder. Mr. Thompson, an English trader, was robbed of all his goods, and had his shirt stripped from his back, but happily escaped from his captors, and from further personal indignities. One of the killed men, named Mr. Knorr, who was with him at the time of the attack, was cut across the stomach and killed. A schoolboy, about eight years old, refusing to leave the mission yard and go with the *Kossola*, was killed on the spot, his head being severed from his body. Another of the school children (a little girl) was drowned, along with many others, in a canoe, which, from being too crowded with prisoners, and not having been caulked, was all on board. The precise number is not known. The most painful feature of this whole affair has been the attack upon the mission party. Hitherto both sides in this civil war had agreed, it is said, to leave the mission unmolested. But in the hour of excitement, and in the heat of great booty, and probably in the heat of the moment, it was not possible to restrain the ungovernable passions that reside in the breast of a savage; and, of all the tribes in our neighborhood, the *Kossola* enjoy an unenviable notoriety for unmitigated barbarism.

On this occasion one seems to have acted for himself. The sole object was plunder. Had there been anything like a plan, or the least concert in their operations, we believe most of the people in Magbell would have been made slaves of, and carried into the interior. As it is many of our traders have been caught, and taken away. For the present, we hope only for the Church Missionary Society among these treacherous heathens. We are not at all discouraged, as dangers and difficulties only spur on the society in their labor of love. We are not aware what the Colonial Government intend doing, and we are not sure if they can do anything at all. It is not good to look upon the old saying: "It would not be long to bark when you can't bite." Common report attributes the suddenness of the attack by the *Kossola* to revenge for the long talk of interference of the Government and the employment of *Sadda*, to whose delay in making his appearance the people attributed it, it is said, owns its origin. [West African Herald.]

## THE TEXAS FRIGHT.

From *The Houston Telegraph*, 19th inst.

Mr. E. M. Stackpole of Dallas called upon us yesterday and informed us that in addition to the Dallas flag, and the other fires we have already mentioned, Mr. E. P. Nicholson's house was set on fire last night, but it was discovered in time, and put out. Mr. Miller, living near Dallas, had his house and wheat stacks all burned.

An extra from *The McKinney Messenger* office also gives the details of other fires in that section, all of a character to induce the belief that a systematic attempt is being made to burn the towns and the private dwellings of the best citizens of the country. Suspicion has fastened on two men who, we hear, have been arrested. These men came from Kansas, and pretended to be looking at the country. They have been seen in the neighborhood of several of these fires just before they broke out. It is said by the people that the Abolition emissaries, and there is good reason for the belief.

Last year an Abolition parson and one or two associates were run out of Dallas by the people. When they left they gave out that the movers in the affair should suffer for it. It appears that most of these fires have been set on as a means of the burning of the property of persons who were connected with the Committee in that matter.

If it should turn out as suspected, we sincerely hope *The New-York Tribune* may have something to say which will hang a sensation story of Abolitionists being burned alive in Texas. If they do, they are really guilty. This tale is a lie.

The people in the towns in Northern Texas were forming themselves into Committees of Safety, and employing large squads of special police to watch for the incendiaries. Doubtless every suspicious character would be arrested. Such should be, and kept in close confinement until the meeting of the country. The townspeople have the enthusiasm of a zealot. Like John Brown, they will, some of them, go through fire, and encounter death in their cause. Happily, blind zeal is not righteousness, or Mohammed might have usurped the place of Jesus Christ. Nor become the instrument of the people, and murder and arson the means of serving God, are they the less dangerous. Let their crimes be washed out in their blood. And, if they are insane, their insanity is of a nature that burning alive will cure, as well as prevent the spread of.

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon in their own room, which has been undergoing repairs and cleaned during the past month. The walls and ceiling have been painted and decorated, and the chandelier and ornaments have been improved in appearance. A new carpet has also been laid.

Mr. Jenks, the President, occupied the Chair. Mr. Warren, the Deputy Controller, transmitted the weekly statement of balances, receipts and payments during the week, according to the returns of the City Chamberlain. The following is a recapitulation: Balance in Treasury July 19.....\$300,355 84 Receipts from all sources during the week.....252 21

Total.....\$300,608 05

Balance July 26.....\$297,802 27

The Board accepted an invitation from the Harlem and Spuyten Duyck Creek Navigation Company tendering the use of one of their boats to examine the Harlem River, with a view to ascertain the possibility of circumnavigating this island.

The ordinances adopted by the Board in relation to the recent election districts were carried into more concrete form by the Committee on Salaries and Officers reported in favor of increasing the salary of Edward Egan, Superintendent of Street Improvements, to the sum of \$1,000, to take effect from the 1st of January, 1861.

The paper was introduced to permit the Ninth avenue Railroad Company (the Eighth avenue Railroad Company willing) to run their cars on the temporary track in Fifty-fourth street, and to through Eighth avenue, alongside the Central Park.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution that the Controller be

directed not to pay for any more street-cleaning work done by day's work, and until the contract system be re-adopted in accordance with the charter. The resolution stated that the cost for the last half year was greater by \$70,000 than during the corresponding time last year.

Mr. East opposed the resolution, on the ground that had the contract been at present, under the day's work system, they would become infinitely worse until the contract system should be adopted.

Mr. PINKNEY supported the resolution as proper and needed; this system of day's work should be condemned.

The resolution was adopted by 13 to 9.

The Board adjourned to meet Wednesday.

## CITY ITEMS.

SWAN'S EGGS.—The itch for public office, for some place in the gift of public men or parties, is powerfully developed among our adopted citizens from the Gem of the Ocean, but in none of them so strongly as those who were members of the Old, or Fernando Wood's Police. Since the disbandment of that force, its members have, for the most part, been hanging around the public offices, boring Commissioners, dogging head clerks, way-laying contractors, button-holing men of supposed influence, and, in all cases, most piteously begging for another chance at the public crib—expecting, of course, no less than some fat sinecure, the chief duty required being to draw monthly pay. One of this sort has for some days past been persecuting one of the prominent foremen on the Central Park. Morning, noon, and night—at the Park, at the house, in the car, at the corner, down the street, anywhere, everywhere—this omnipresent beggar appeared. Any place would suit him, but the easier the better. He had been a policeman under the burly Matelli and the single-eyed Fernando, and had a right to be leech upon the people all his life. Our foreman (the Colonel) evaded him, put him off, refused, dodged, denied, and—woe to him who broke one of the rules of the Park all at pieces by heartily cursing his intolerable bore. It was of no avail. A man who prefers begging for pittance places, when he can earn an honest and independent living, is seldom insulted, and never driven off. Finally, in entire despair, the Colonel undertook his cause—for the persistent bore had followed him even into his bathing-room.

"Well," said the Colonel, "I don't know but there is one office that you might get, if you would keep perfectly still; but you won't hold your tongue."

"Yes, sure, I will. Divil a word will they get from me at all."

"Mind, now, if you breathe a whisper, there will be five hundred added to the place."

"Oh, never fear, Sir. If you please, what is it?"

"Well, you know the swans that came from Hamburg."

"Is it them big birds with the long, crooked necks?"

"Yes. You know some of them died, and now the others are laying eggs. The police carefully search the eggs, and they are soon to be hatched. Do you know how they hatch them?"

"They put them under the old bird, sure."

"No, indeed. Swans never hatch their own eggs. In Hamburg, they build soft, warm nests in the bottom of box chairs, put in the eggs, take the old soldiers of the army who are superannuated, set them over the eggs, give them plenty of tobacco, a little schnapps, newspapers, and books, and there they sit until the young swans appear. For this work, however, they select the fattest of the men, as possessing the greatest amount of animal heat."

"Oh, Colonel, that's just the place for me. I'm fat, ye see (weighs about 300 lbs.), and I'll do to a charm."

"Can you write?"

"A trifle, your honor."

"Then write as I tell you."

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